

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 11.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2459.

PRESIDENT WILL VISIT CALIFORNIA

Announcement of His Purpose Official.

Although the exact day for his arrival has not been set, it has been officially announced on the mainland that President Roosevelt will visit the Pacific Coast this coming spring, arriving in San Francisco between the 12th and the 15th of May. The President will be accompanied by his Cabinet and official family, and it is possible that his special train will also carry Mrs. Roosevelt and several of the children, as well as some of the Cabinet ladies. Just what route will be taken, in coming and going, is not yet announced. The President is already pretty familiar with the West, more familiar with it than any other President has ever been, and will doubtless so arrange his itinerary as to see as much of the country that is new to him as possible.

It has been the purpose of President Roosevelt, almost ever since he succeeded to the office through the death of President McKinley, to take the trip that it is now determined shall be undertaken. The President is a declared believer in the theory that the man who is at the head of the nation should know the nation, as his immediate successor was. President McKinley was the second President to visit the Pacific Coast during his term of office, and President Roosevelt will be the third. As the first President to come West was Hayes, and he was not very enthusiastically received, the visit was not profitable to the West, whatever it may have been to the President. The bullet of a devilish assassin removed President McKinley before the good effects of his visit were made manifest.

President Roosevelt proposes to study conditions for himself, and will take the government along with him to let it study conditions also. The President is the manner of man who learns by study.

More White Men Caught

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer Dan Renear raided a poker game last night conducted in a room in the Arlington Hotel, and placed six men under arrest. They were booked at the Police Station as follows: B. Bruner, R. Clinger, T. Anderson, J. O'Neil, T. P. Donovan and Geo. Roscall. Each put up \$10 cash bail.

Registrar Hapal was engaged yesterday in counting the silver in the treasury vault, and separating the Hawaiian from the American coin. There are about \$85,000 of both kinds, and the Hawaiian silver will be turned over to the First National Bank at once.

THE BALKAN SITUATION IS BECOMING CRITICAL

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Macedonian situation is becoming alarming. Russia and Austria may become seriously involved with Turkey over the reforms which they wish the Porte to grant in order to maintain peace in the Balkans. Added to the situation is the grave danger that the Macedonian chiefs may start their threatened rebellion at any time now.

Russia and Austria, acting in concert, are about to submit to the other powers a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Macedonia. Should the powers approve their plan, it will be pressed upon Abdul Hamid by Austro-Russian diplomacy, coupled with representations by the Vienna and St. Petersburg governments that, if the sultan does not acquiesce, then Austria-Hungary may be compelled to occupy the sphere of interest assigned to the dual monarchy under the Berlin treaty, while Russia would assume the task of keeping the Balkan principalities in restraint pending the consolidation of the new regime.

Such are the main features of the agreement said to have been reached between Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski at the recent conference in Vienna. Its professed object is to maintain the status quo, if possible, and in any event to modify it only to the extent necessary to stamp out the revolutionary movement conducted by the Macedonian committee on Bulgarian soil.

Burning a Shipyard.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 5.—Owing to the ravages of the plague a shipyard will be burned.

HAWAII'S BUILDING

At St. Louis Will Appear With Those of the States.

Hawaii's building at the St. Louis Exposition will appear among those of the States and Territories and not, as recently decided, among the foreign exhibits in which will be the buildings of the Philippines and Porto Rico. This decision was arrived at yesterday morning at a meeting of the Hawaii Exposition Co., at which C. M. Cooke was chairman.

A resolution was passed whereby the company will hold to the lot that was first proposed for Hawaii's building, among the assignments of space allotted to the States and Territories. The company had an option on two places, and Mr. Traphagen, the local architect made an estimate of the cost of the building, complete with plumbing and electric lighting. He looked over the option of allotment in the space for foreign buildings and also one near the Forestry and Fisheries buildings.

The committee yesterday decided that as Hawaii was a part of the United States, and it would give an impression that the islands were still "foreign," the space of the States and Territories would be the best adapted for Hawaii's display.

The acceptance of this lot is subject to the securing of an appropriation from the Hawaiian Legislature for Hawaii's building. This matter will be presented to the attention of the Legislature at the first opportunity.

Mr. Traphagen's estimate for the building is \$20,675.

Jap Women Arrested.

As the result of a raid made last evening by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Dan Renear, four Japanese women of ill-repute were arrested in a house fronting on River street below Beretania street. For several nights the police have been watching these women who have transferred their places of abode from Iwilei and outer districts to River street, being more central. They also came quite close to two schools, the Aala and St. Louis College. When the officers showed their badges there was a call by the women and a number of Japanese men, who for the most part live off the earnings of the women, rushed for the officers, but after Dan Renear had thrown one into the muddy street, the others retreated.

Latest Sugar News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Paauhau, \$15.75; Hawaiian Commercial, \$42.75; Honokaa, \$13.25; Makaweli, \$27. Onomea, no bids.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Sugar centrifugals 96 degrees, 3.6275 cents. Previous quotation, 3.695.

Governor Dole has not yet received a reply to either his cablegram to Secretary Hitchcock or Secretary Shaw asking for information relative to the fire claims.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR DAWES OF MASSACHUSETTS

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac Fame Resigns From the Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Henry Laurens Dawes, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, is dead.

Mr. Dawes served in the Senate during the years from 1875 to 1893 and previous to that period had been a member of the House. His death removes one of the oldest of the former members of the Senate. He was eighty-seven years of age. He was born in Massachusetts in 1816, secured his education at Yale, edited two local newspapers for a time, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. He served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. After leaving the Senate in 1893 he continued for some time to take an active interest in Indian affairs.

Hobson Now Out of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb.

5.—Richmond P. Hobson, constructor in the United States Navy and hero of the Merrimac incident of the Spanish-American war, sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy today and it was immediately accepted. He has had trouble with the Department. For some time he has been on a lecture tour and claimed to have an understanding with the Secretary of the Navy that he might continue on this work but despite this an order was recently issued from the Department assigning Hobson to duty in charge of Puget Sound Navy Station at Bremerton. Hobson felt unsuited for this duty owing to a defect in one of his eyes.

Ever since the close of the war friends of Hobson have insisted that the country had not given him a just reward for his services in Cuba. Many efforts have been made by his friends to have Congress vote to retire him from the navy, but each of these have failed. A bill having this object in view was defeated in the present Congress.

The Anti-Trust Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House today began debate on the Littlefield anti-trust bill.

The Littlefield bill provides that every corporation doing an interstate business and having more than \$500,000 capital shall file with the Interstate Commerce Commission each year a statement of its capital stock and debt, with all particulars, the value of the property represented by the same, and the market value, together with the earnings, expenses, interest, dividends, taxes, permanent improvements, salaries, and wages paid. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to have power also to examine the officers of the corporation under oath touching these matters. A tax of one per cent per annum is to be imposed on so much of the capital stock of such corporations as consists of water. The bill really gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the same power over all big corporations as they have over the railway systems of the United States.

The Alaska Boundary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—President Roosevelt has been informed that the opponents of the Alaskan boundary treaty will not permit its ratification by the Senate.

The treaty provides for the reference of all the boundary questions to a mixed tribunal of jurists, three on each side, to determine the interpretation to be placed on the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, which defined the boundary between British America and Alaska.

Powers Insist on Preference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Minister Bowen is irritated over the status of the Venezuelan negotiation. The allied powers have instructed their representatives to submit a demand for preferential treatment and if President Roosevelt should decline, to refer the whole question to the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague.

Coal Evidence All In.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Coal Strike Commission has concluded the taking of testimony. Five hundred witnesses have been heard.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Prof. Tizzoni of the Bologna University reiterates his discovery of a serum to combat pneumonia.

FAILED TO PAY TAXES

Prominent People Are on the Delinquent List.

Collector Pratt has prepared the list of delinquents in both the income and property tax and they have been posted in front of the Judiciary building. There is an unusual number of delinquents this year, though the totals have not been footed up as yet.

The list of property delinquents is large and has a wide range as to amount. The lowest is \$1.70 while the highest amount of taxes unpaid is \$4820.65.

The income tax delinquents are greater in number than the property delinquents, for the reason that a large number of them refused to pay until a decision is given in the income tax case now on appeal in the District Court of Appeals at San Francisco. The case was argued and submitted last November, and a decision is expected some time this month.

The list of delinquents contains the names of many people of prominence, particularly of those failing to pay income tax. Many of the prominent business houses of the city are posted as delinquent, while the list contains also the names of nearly half of the attorneys of the city. A number of the large estates are also posted, while three or four Senators and a number of Representatives have so far failed to pay their taxes. The list contains the names of at least two judges, and half a dozen government officials some of them of high standing.

In all cases a ten per cent penalty has been added, as well as costs of advertising, and to this will also be added the interest up to the day of payment.

A Honolulu Romance.

Colonel George Macfarlane's flying trip from Honolulu was made, I understand, with view to talk business with Edward Macfarlane's young widow, who lives at the California Hotel. Their romantic marriage, with the sad sequel of the bridegroom's death in Chicago when the honeymoon had scarcely begun, will be remembered. The Honolulu courts made the widow a good allowance pending the settlement of her husband's estate. In a few years, when the estate is entirely settled, Mrs. Macfarlane will be a rich woman.—Town Talk.

High Sheriff Brown, while closing his office safe last evening, caught his right thumb in the doors and tore off the nail besides somewhat mashing the joint. Dr. Cooper was called away from the Opera House and treated the injured member.

An afternoon paper states that there is a possibility of the Korea being converted into an oil-burning steamer, and that two experts made a special trip from San Francisco to Honolulu to investigate the proposition.

DOLE ON WRIGHT'S ESCAPE

Makes a Report to Governor Dole.

Prior to his departure for Washington Attorney General Dole made a report to the Governor of the facts in connection with the escape of Treasurer Wright, which were called for by the Senate committee during his absence on Hawaii. There were intimations at the time of the session that Dole was, in a measure, responsible for the escape of the absconding Treasurer, and the statement that is made to the Governor clears up the mystery so far as he is concerned. The report is as follows:

At a recent special session of the Senate a committee thereof made some inquiries in regard to the escape of W. H. Wright, the defaulting Territorial Treasurer, and reported that it was unable to state the facts relative thereto on account of my absence from Honolulu. As I shall be in Washington when the Senate meets again, I think this report is the proper place to set forth the facts within my knowledge. They are as follows:

On the 23rd day of September, 1902, as Hon. Henry E. Cooper and I were going to the luncheon tendered the Senatorial Committee by the Federal officials, Mr. Cooper remarked to me that there was trouble in the Treasury. On the afternoon of the same day, in my office, he told me that William H. Wright had confessed a misappropriation of public funds amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars; that he had talked the matter over with you; that Wright had expressed an expectation of being able to refund the amount on the following day; that, with your approval, Mr. Cooper had made an appointment to meet Wright at 9 o'clock the next morning, and, without promising him any immunity from punishment for his crime, had given him to understand that no criminal proceedings would be begun against him in the meantime. I regarded this understanding as binding on me, and had no intimation of the defection at that time except through Mr. Cooper. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of September 24, Mr. Cooper informed me that Mr. Wright had not kept his appointment. I immediately suggested directing High Sheriff Brown to take every possible means to search the town and the steamship Alameda, which was advertised to leave for the Coast at noon. Mr. Cooper said that he had notified High Sheriff Brown. The High Sheriff and other officers made diligent search through the Alameda for Wright, two of the officers going out of the harbor to continue the search and returning in the pilot boat. Wright could not have escaped the search which was made without assistance of an extraordinary character. An officer with extradition papers was sent to the Coast by the next steamer, and if Wright had been detained in quarantine, as was expected, he would have been returned. He has escaped to parts unknown. While I was very anxious to secure him, and would not have hesitated to incur a heavy expense for that purpose if he could have been located

(Continued on Page 5.)

ADDICKS WITHDRAWS FROM HIS SENATORIAL FIGHT

DOVER, Delaware, Feb. 5.—Addicks has withdrawn from the senatorial contest in this State and it is probable now that a senator can be elected as the deadlock which has existed for four years is broken.

J. Edward Addicks, backed by one wing of the Republican party of Delaware, has been trying to break into the United States senate for the last twelve years. During the last four years there has been no senator elected from the state as the Addicks' party, unable to elect Addicks, have blocked the election of anyone else nominated for the post. Addicks has persistently declared that there would be no senator from Delaware unless he was that one. In the Delaware legislature there are thirty Republicans and twenty-one Democrats. Twenty-two of the Republicans voted for Addicks; eight voted against him; and the democratic wing was also divided in two sections. The eight Republicans refused to join the Democrats and absolutely refused to join the other Republicans in the election of Addicks so that the twenty-seven votes needed to elect a senator could not be got for any nominee.

Addicks' withdrawal will unify the Republicans and with their thirty votes they can elect the two senators needed. Colonel Henry A. Dupont and former United States Senator Anthony Higgins have been mentioned as candidates for these two offices.

Populists Break Away.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—The Populists of Nebraska have seceded from the Democrats.

CASTRO WINS A VICTORY OVER THE REVOLUTIONISTS

Signs of a Compromise Having Been Reached in the Case of Venezuela.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

CARACAS, Feb. 3.—The Government troops have routed the rebels at the Camatagua river, taking two hundred prisoners including thirty officers and a supply of ammunition.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Advices from Caracas state that the Oquendist faction of rebels have surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The indications are tonight that a compromise has been reached in the case of Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company will consider a proposition to increase the capital stock to \$400,000,000.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 3.—During a strike outbreak today passing cars were stoned and considerable damage done.

SAN JUAN, Feb. 3.—Admiral Dewey states that the navy is more ready for war than ever before in its history.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Feb. 3.—The First National Bank of this city has been robbed of ten thousand dollars.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Redmond has been released from jail to which he was committed under the Crimes Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature legalizing the whipping post.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—A blizzard is raging throughout Wisconsin, blocking lines of traffic.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It is proposed to re-admit the Jesuits to Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—There is a fall of snow throughout the State.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The King is recovering from his indisposition.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—Civil war has been declared in Honduras.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—W. O. Smith arrived from Honolulu today. He is resting and denies himself to callers.

PARIS, France, Feb. 3.—France has expressed her willingness to accept the plans of the Allies with slight concessions.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Munroe and Sharkey, and Corbett and Jeffries signed articles today for fights to be pulled off in the near future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably on the Panama isthmian canal treaty. Senator Morgan will carry his fight to the floor of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Bonilla has been elected to the Presidency of Honduras and is organizing to displace the present incumbent, Sierra, who refuses to surrender his office. Fearing the outcome of the contest, Americans are leaving and have asked for protection by the Government. The cruiser Boston has been ordered to protect American interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Representatives of the Allies have had long conferences with Minister Bowen over the Venezuelan settlement and hope for a compromise is generally expressed. If this is unsuccessful, the matter will undoubtedly be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

The matter was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting but no action has yet been taken by the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has rendered its report of the alleged corruption in connection with letting contracts for construction of additional Holland type submarine boats. The report exonerates both Congressman Lessler, who made the charge, and ex-Congressman Quigg, who was accused of being the source of the bribe. Doblin, who had a hand in the affair and admitted himself a perjurer, is accused with having attempted to bribe Lessler of his own initiative.

LONDON, England, Feb. 3.—Reports from the Foreign Office are to the effect that the Allies are willing to give precedence to the claims of other Governments against Venezuela, but insist that each claim shall be considered separately. The procrastination of President Castro is considered as intentional on his part to increase the complications. The blockade will be continued pending an agreement among the Powers.

Opposition to the British-German alliance is steadily increasing among the masses but seems to have no influence in changing the official course of the British Government.

THE SENATE PASSES THE ELKINS COMMERCE BILL

The Measure Provides for Many Reforms the Inter-State Commerce Commission Wants.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate has passed the bill introduced by Senator Elkins which provides for an amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act, enlarging the jurisdiction and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Elkins introduced this measure into the Senate a year ago today. It is now nearly sixteen years since Congress passed the act to regulate commerce and more than thirteen years since it has been amended in any material respect. At the time of its adoption it was understood to be more of an experimental measure in the form in which it was then passed than a permanent one and Elkins' measure provides for many of the things which the Interstate Commerce Commission in its recent annual report to Congress declared were needed in carrying out the law as defined by the act. The main purpose of the law was to prevent unreasonable charges and undue discrimination on the part of carriers but American railways have increased to such an enormous extent since the Commission was established that in recent years it has had a difficult problem to carry out the original measures of the act. The Elkins' act provides measures authorizing the commission to use the courts in enforcing their decisions and provides large penalties against those who fail to obey the findings of the commission.

Senator Elkins, although author of the measure to control railway traffic, is himself largely interested in railway business. He is credited with having a fortune of fifty million dollars which he has made in railway and mining ventures.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WILL BE KING DURING SESSION

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Republican legislators now in Honolulu met last evening and took the first steps toward concerted action along lines looking to the pushing of legislation during the coming session. There was the utmost harmony and the result of the meeting was that a committee will now prepare a plan, and the caucus will begin work, perhaps tomorrow evening.

When the meeting was called to order it was organized immediately by the selection of Senator Crabbe as chairman and Representative Long as secretary of the caucus, to serve during the session. The first matter brought up was the relations which are to exist between the legislators and the Republican leaders. Some little feeling was displayed over the insinuations that the Republican committee was to attempt dictation as to the course which is to be followed. This was soon dissipated, however, when it was explained that absolutely nothing had been done by the committee, although there had been received by it several suggestions for measures, but all had been laid over pending the caucusing of the legislators.

The result of the discussion was that the legislators by motion formally invited the Republican leaders to attend the meetings of the caucus, practically in the capacity of ex-officio members of the body, so that the benefit of their experience might be had by the legislators, but the settlement of all lines of action will devolve upon the members of the caucus proper. This will lead to harmonious action at all times. The caucus then decided that the work of the session should be done through caucus action and that all party measures should have the approval of the united Republican majority. Each member present signified his assent to the proposition and there will be no lukewarmness if the words and action of the meeting are taken as indicative.

On motion a committee consisting of Senators Crabbe and Dickey and Representatives Chillingworth, Wright and Harris, was appointed for the purpose of devising ways and means of future action. This committee will meet today and lay out the plan for the caucus work and will report at a meeting to be called by the chairman of the caucus, probably on tomorrow evening.

While there was only incidental discussion of measures which will be given precedence, talks after adjournment disclosed the interest felt in the County measure, and the determination on the part of some of the members to move for the amending of the provisions bearing upon taxation.

CARLSBAD, New Mexico, Feb. 4.—The big beet sugar factory at this place has been totally destroyed by fire.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—A sensation was created here today by the arrest of a German agent who has been selling arms to the Chinese reform forces.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Rush orders have been received to prepare the warships of the Pacific fleet for service in Southern waters. Admiral Glass succeeds Admiral Casey in command.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—A three months' preference for the Allies will be the probable terms of the compromise proposed for the Venezuela settlement. France has signified its willingness to accept these terms.

POLICE OFFICER STABBED TWICE BY AN HAWAIIAN

But the Plucky Patrolman Held Fast and Got Handcuffs on His Assailant.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mounted police officer Gus Pearson was stabbed twice in the back last night about 10 o'clock by Kauhane, a native, in an alleyway off King street, near the old Tram car terminus at Kamehameha. The officer was taken to the Queen's Hospital, but not until after he had put the handcuffs on his assailant, aided by Frank Kanae, son of Captain Kanae of the police force. Pearson's wounds are not dangerous, but are painful, and may cause his absence from the patrol for a few days.

While Pearson was passing by the two-story place in which Kauhane and his wife have a room, Pearson heard the latter call for the police, saying Kauhane was beating her. Pearson dismounted and when he went into the room found Kauhane gone. The wife said her husband had left the room armed with a knife. Pearson went down stairs and when walking through the alley to the street was suddenly attacked from behind by Kauhane, who was barefooted, and could not be heard as he stealthily crept up. Two savage thrusts were made with the big blade of an IXL knife before Pearson could defend himself. One wound was in his right shoulder just athwart the shoulder blade, and the other lower down the back. Both were deep but not long. Pearson's blouse was cut and torn in other places. He also received a cut across his forehead.

When Pearson found himself attacked he called for assistance and Frank Kanae responded quickly. Kanae grasped the native and soon had him in a position so that Pearson could clap on the handcuffs.

At the Police Station the native tried to pass off as an insane man and would not give his name, claiming not to understand. The same native once before bit Frank Kanae, while a police officer, on the cheek.

RAIDED WHITE MEN GAMBLERS

Armed with a warrant and sure of their game, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Special Officer Renear last evening raided a gambling game over the Brunswick Billiard Parlors on Fort street, bagging about a dozen players. "Craps" was the game in progress and a big pot of money was in sight when the officers made their appearance behind the gamblers.

It had been their intention to raid the place at noon, but it was decided later on to wait until night. A warrant was sworn to by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for the arrest of one Charles Moore, it being alleged that during the past two weeks he was conducting a gambling game known as "7-11, stud or draw poker." The men arrested were C. A. Moore, Geo. Graid, J. Greene, Johnnie Rosa, T. J. Pilger, J. K. Poni, F. G. Roseley, A. C. Andres, H. A. Star, S. Kalalulu.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING BILL

The Mitchell bill for the erection of a Federal building in Honolulu reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and occupation of the United States postoffice, the United States land office, the United States courts, the United States custom-house, the United States surveyor-general, and other Federal offices in the city of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of one million dollars: Provided, That such building shall be erected on any public site in said city, provided there is in said city such suitable public grounds for said public building. In the event of no such public grounds available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals. Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner as heretofore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: Provided, however, That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

HERMAN IS NOW LYING IN SYDNEY

The treasure hunting schooner Herman is lying in Sydney harbor waiting for the end of summer, or perhaps only a favorable opportunity to make a drop down upon the treasure island. Everything is peaceful on board, the little ship being in control of Capt. Brown and George W. Sutton, all the other members of the original syndicate having deserted the vessel.

Attorney D. Stoney of San Francisco, whose brother-in-law, Frank Sharratt, was one of the original company in the ship, and whose experiences in hunting the vessel have been quite remarkable, passed through in the Sierra on his way to San Francisco. Mr. Stoney made his first trip to Sydney and found he had passed the schooner which was at Apia. He came back and illness on the vessel made it impossible for him to land at Apia. He was carried on here and then went back to the south seas and joined the treasure hunters.

While Mr. Sharratt has left the vessel, everything is smooth sailing for the syndicate seemingly, and the little vessel is in fine shape for the carrying through of the work. It is expected that within a few months the Herman will slip out of Sydney and make the last leg of the trip to secure Capt. Brown's buried fortune.

His Redeemer Liveth.

"Yes," said Col. Tom Fitch, as he smiled in answer to a remark relative to his interview with President Roosevelt and Joaquin Miller, "yes, the President is up to date and makes his callers think quick. I was passing a remark on the Hawaiian coinage question and I happened to take one of the Hawaiian silver dollars from my pocket. The President noticed the profile of Kalakaua on the dollar and he interpolated with the remark that 'the original of that profile has all his doubts at rest now.' A questioning look brought the answer, with a twinkle of the eyes through the glasses, as the President suavely said, 'Well, Colonel, King Kalakaua if he can know anything, now knows that his redeemer liveth.'—Independent.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the full and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Attorney General Andrews received a letter yesterday from E. A. Douthitt, Assistant at Hilo, saying that he intended to resign unless he was appointed Deputy, and that if his services were required at Hilo for the remainder of the term he would give them for \$500 and expenses. The resignation has been accepted, and Sheriff Andrews was instructed by telegram to engage other counsel if necessary.

Word was received by the Gaelic of the death of Miss Isabella Perry, a part-Hawaiian, at Chicago. Miss Perry went as one of the Hawaiian singers who appeared at the Buffalo Exposition. Her death is reported to have been very sudden but no particulars

NEW ARMORY IS NEEDED

Col. Jones Wants an Appropriation for It.

Col. J. W. Jones, commander of the Hawaiian National Guard, has sent in his report to Governor Dole recommending an appropriation of \$30,000 for an armory in Honolulu, and smaller amounts for Wailuku and Hilo.

Aside from this there is a recommendation by the commanding officer for an appropriation of \$27,880 for the ordinary expenses of the National Guard.

An armory building for Honolulu has been agitated for some time, and a year ago there was talk of private subscription being raised for that purpose. There is much need of a new armory as the old drill shed itself not of much good may be taken by the United States Army at any moment.

The report shows that the National Guard has about \$50,000 worth of military property which cannot be properly cared for because of the condition of the drill shed. In his report Col. Jones says:

"The work and interior economy of the regiment has been greatly hampered by reason of being housed under four different roofs in Honolulu instead of one, and the work attending the care and preservation of the property entrusted to its keeping thereby greatly increased. All of this property has not been as well cared for as it should have been; this, however, is not through any neglect on the part of the officers having it in charge, but by reason of the fact that the drill shed, in which a portion of it is kept, is neither dust nor weather proof, the roof leaking badly and being sadly in need of repairs."

"The dust in dry weather and rain in wet weather blows into the drill shed and into the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof, and the roof is defective and leaks badly, it being impossible to stop the leaking without putting an entire new roof on the building. The United States authorities desire that the building be condemned and torn down, on the ground that it is unfit for any purpose but the temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather although they have a temporary use for and greatly desire to get the drill shed at the present time to house carts and wagons in, that they are not now able to properly care for, and the regiment is only allowed to continue in the use of the drill shed until such time as other quarters may be provided or until such time as the shed or the space occupied by it is arbitrarily taken. The regiment therefore is subject to being permanently dispossessed at any time. The regiment has several times been called upon to relinquish the use of the drill shed for short periods, the last time being in March, 1902."

"If there were no question about the retention of the drill shed in the possession of the regiment, it would cost a very considerable sum to put it in a proper condition and re-roof it. As it now is the rain and dust settles on the guns and other property making it impossible to keep such property in good condition. Even though a new roof were put on the drill shed and the ventilating spaces made weather proof, the building being an iron one, the moisture in the atmosphere would condense and run down and damage the arms. New arms have recently been received from the United States Government, and, in spite of the fact that the utmost care is exercised under the existing conditions and the pieces kept well greased while in the racks, they are beginning to show the effects of being kept under the conditions herein set forth, and unless something is done to remedy those conditions the arms will soon become more or less defective and fit for nothing but drill purposes, and become a total loss to the Territory and the United States Government."

NEWS NOTES OF THE GARDEN ISLE

The McBryde mill was stopped a few days at New Year's to put in the new cane unloader.

The total plant of McBryde for 1902 was 1590 acres. It is all doing well and promises a fine crop.

Mr. Walter McBryde has the finest conservatory and collection of Begonias, Cladiums, and Cannas on Kauai. It reflects great credit on his skill and taste.

There ought to be a school somewhere about halfway between Koloa and Hanalei. The poor, unfortunate children who live at Kalahao (and there are many of them) don't much more than get home at night before they start out again in the morning. In fact the dilatory ones are said to meet themselves on the way! We commend this matter to the attention of our Representative-elect Mr. H. A. Jaeger.

The rainfall for the "Marsh" back of McBryde, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, for the year 1902, was 217 inches. This indicates a liberal supply of water for the McBryde plantation.

Grass house construction, after the Hawaiian model, is fast becoming a lost art. Mr. Alex. McBryde has, however, recently built himself a very attractive and comfortable one at his fishing station, Naniu. It sits on a charmingly fresh for the old-time charm of the Hawaiian grass house.

NEW FISHING BANKS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Located by Albatross During Her Cruise. Report of Commission Is About Ready.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Before many weeks have rolled by, Prof. W. B. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission, who had charge of the several expeditions to the Hawaiian islands, hopes to have complete information about the new fishing banks that were located on the recent trip of the Albatross. "The fishermen of Hawaii," said Prof. Evermann today in his office at the Commission, "have some idea of where these new fishing places are but we shall be able to give the exact location of them so that the fishermen can make no mistake. There are several new banks and we also have information about the kind of fish to be found on them."

Some months ago the Commission printed a preliminary report as to the fishes of Hawaii, the important points of which were printed in the Advertiser. Prof. Evermann has, since then, been engaged upon a second report which will be about the new species of fishes, that were discovered during his trip to Hawaii two years ago. There are about 100 of these new species, not a few of which are food fishes. Prof. Evermann has a big pile of manuscript for this special report, which will go to the printer within a few days. In it will be many beautiful drawings of the different new species, which have been made by artists who went along with the expedition.

All these new species of fishes have been given scientific names and will be so described that hereafter scientists may know them. Two or three species have been named by Prof. Evermann for Mr. E. L. Berndt, superintendent of the Hawaiian Market. "Mr. Berndt is not only a good superintendent of market," said Prof. Evermann today, "but he has unusual intelligence about species of fish and was of great service to us in our work." Some of the fish species have been given Hawaiian names, translated into Latin forms, so as to indicate to scientists the world over something about their origin.

The plates of the new species of fish in Hawaiian waters are something beautiful. A part of them are in colors so as to show the fish exactly as they appear and some of them are only black and white drawings. All of the pictures of new fishes will go in the forthcoming report but all the others will go into the general report, which will be of a more scientific nature possibly and which will cover in detail everything about the exploration of fishes in the waters about the Islands.

Besides the 100 new species discovered by the fish experts on their trip to the Islands two years ago, a great many more new species were found by the Albatross in her cruise last summer. "There will probably be fully 100 more new species as the result of that cruise," says Prof. Evermann. "I mean by that species new to the scientific world. Some of them, possibly, are not new to the Hawaiians. Then the explorations of the Albatross last summer furnished much valuable information about mollusks and other deep sea life in that part of the world, much of which will be of practical knowledge to the Islanders, aside from its scientific value."

Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of Leland Stanford University, but formerly of Honolulu, has been here for the last three weeks and will remain about one week longer. He is "working up" the collection of fishes he made in Hawaiian waters in 1899. "I have been so busy with other matters," said Dr. Jenkins today, "that I have been unable to continue this study of my collection in Hawaii, which is a very valuable one. The explorations around the Islands have afforded much instruction about life under the Pacific in that vicinity. We have been made certain that types of fish life abounding in Polynesia are more widely distributed to the west than was at first supposed."

Of course the scientists are taking a lively interest in the completion of these investigations, as Prof. Evermann pointed out, but the work of the Fish Commission in Hawaii, which was performed in spite of many great obstacles, will be of incalculable value, in demonstrating new food fishes, suggesting restrictions that must be observed to preserve the supply and in locating new fishing banks, hitherto unknown.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Mr. Arthur Rice went out on torch-light fishing off Kipuka a few nights ago and caught twenty-five lobsters.

Great excitement has prevailed in Elele lately on account of a number of people having their chickens stolen. One morning a search was organized, and a number of the chickens were found in the possession of a Chinaman in the Hanapepe valley. Two Chinamen were arrested, and it is to be hoped that an example will be made of them and that this nuisance will be stopped.

The Japanese of the Kealia plantation have purchased the old office building from the manager, and are having it made into a modern American school house. The Japanese children, after being dismissed for the day from the public schools, are taught from two to three hours by Japanese teachers in their native tongue. Japanese children are good pupils. They are obedient, bright, and seem to have that thirst and spirit for knowledge which is lacking in so many other nationalities.

VOLCANIC ASHES FALL ON COAST

The San Francisco Chronicle of January 30th prints this: Small patches of an extremely fine white sand or dust were in evidence on many opposite

streets of the city yesterday when the thoroughfares had dried after the fall of rain Saturday night, and the presence of the patches was commented upon by many observing persons.

It was explained by those of a scientific turn of mind that the fine dust must have fallen with the moisture, since the usual wash of the streets during a rain would not have produced such patches of fine white dust, which, so far as could be ascertained, had never before appeared here. Some expressed the belief that the sand or dust came from the volcano of Santa Maria, in Guatemala, which broke out in violent eruption on the 24th of last October and caused the ruin of a great area of cultivated country in that republic. Much of the fine dust, carried to great altitudes, fell in regions far remote from Santa Maria for weeks after the eruption, the ground at Acapulco, 500 miles away, being covered to a depth of nearly a foot. Being lighter than the air, the finest of the dust carried to a great altitude has remained in the sky and been carried by currents to this Coast, where descending moisture has brought it to the earth, fully 2000 miles from the point of its ascension.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain balm is liniment and is unexcelled as a speedy cure for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists. Dawson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

SMITH HAS BEGUN WORK

He Talks of His Mission to Press.

The San Francisco Call has had a talk with Mr. W. O. Smith, who went to the Coast on the Hongkong Maru, bound on a mission to present at Washington the protests of the local commercial bodies against the proposed action of Congress in reference to the nationalization of the leper settlement, and the immediate turning over of the public lands of the Territory to the nation. In interviewing Mr. Smith, the Call says:

William Owen Smith, who represents the commercial bodies of the Territory of Hawaii, arrived yesterday on the Hongkong Maru and is en route to Washington. He is going to the national capital to vigorously protest against the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs on the questions of establishing Federal land laws in the Territory and the proposition of making the leprosy settlement for the whole country. Regarding these questions he said:

"At the Islands it is deemed that the Federal land laws are not suited to the conditions that exist there. There are but a very few sections of the Islands where the law could be made applicable at all and in those cases there would be very little demand for land under the Federal land laws excepting for the purpose of speculation."

"There was a well defined land system under the monarchy for more than a hundred years, and about 1848 a new and carefully considered system was adopted. This was known as the 'great mahele.' Homestead laws were adopted later, and finally, in 1895, a general land act was enacted relating to the remaining public lands."

"This was largely based on the New Zealand system, which system worked admirably in New Zealand and under circumstances more akin to those that exist in Hawaii than any other system with which the government is familiar."

"Under the act of 1895 the acquisition of land for homestead purposes is made easy and inexpensive and the opportunity for speculation is very small. The system is not a perfect one, and doubtless could be improved. But the area of public lands remaining suitable for homesteaders is limited and under all the circumstances it would seem to be extremely unwise to wholly disregard the experience of the past and adopt an entirely new system."

"The subject of leprosy is one of very grave importance and deep interest to the people of the Islands, and especially to the native Hawaiians. There are now about nine hundred inmates of the settlement of Molokai. Of these less than ten are white persons, about thirty are Asiatics, perhaps a dozen of other nationalities, and the balance native Hawaiians. Under the circumstances it would be most unwise to introduce from abroad strangers into this settlement."

They would be undoubtedly a disturbing element and mar the peace and harmony of this unique community. Moreover, to compel people from various parts of the mainland, men, women, boys, and girls, to go from 2,000 to 5,000 miles to what would be a foreign country, would be a grievous wrong. Unaccustomed to the language, habits and traditions of the strange land they never would be happy and they would simply be sentenced to a living death."

"At the Molokai settlement the patients are cared for and their wants provided for by the government. Cottages are provided and home life is encouraged as far as practical. There are several institutions at the settlement for the care of the young and helpless. One, a home for girls known as the 'Bishop Home,' was endowed by Charles R. Bishop. Another for boys was endowed by H. P. Baldwin. The girls are cared for by the Franciscan Order of Syracuse, New York, and the boys by Catholic brothers, under the management of an American, a veteran of the Civil War. The whole plan has been worked out with great care and consideration and is admirably adapted to the circumstances of the case. No alterations or changes should be made in the settlement."

OCEANIC DOUBLES ITS CAPITAL STOCK

"By the necessary two-thirds vote," says the San Francisco Chronicle of January 22, "the Oceanic Steamship Company authorized the increase of its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. This action will permit the board of directors to likewise increase the company's bonded indebtedness from \$2,405,000, as at present, to \$4,900,000, should such course be deemed necessary and advisable. The questions were proposed to President John D. Spreckels at yesterday's meeting as to whether the stock would be distributed to the shareholders at the ratio of two to one, as to the probable amount of the new bond issue, and whether arrangements had been made as to who should handle the new bonds and the price at which they should be floated. He answered all of these questions by saying that nothing had yet been determined in regard to these details, which would come to the attention of the new board of directors, but that he hoped and anticipated it would not be requisite to make a full bond issue."

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Are made exclusively of the genuine California Redwood. Copper Heaters entirely. OLDEST and most SUCCESSFUL—most ECONOMICAL. Self-Regulating. Self-Ventilating. Send for catalogue with full description.

Midland Poultry Food

The Only Scientifically Prepared and Properly Balanced Ration for Poultry.

IN STOCK

No. 1. Nursery Chick Food.	No. 5. Nursery Duckling Food.
No. 2. Growing Chick Food.	No. 6. Growing Duckling Food.
No. 3. Fattening Chick Food.	No. 7. Fattening Duckling and Goose Food.
No. 4. Egg and Feather Producing Food.	No. 8. Laying Duck Food.

Book mailed on application.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for Territory of Hawaii.
Fort and Merchant Streets.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.



Renowned for Its Wearing Qualities

\$4.50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

KEEP WARM ON COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

"The reason for this action of the shareholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company was made manifest by the financial statement of the secretary for the past year. It appeared that the liabilities of the company (including stock to the amount of \$2,500,000) were \$5,856,808.01, while its assets were \$1,387,220.64 (of which \$410,583 is counted as the value of the vessels owned), leaving a deficiency of \$1,499,587.37. The expenses of the year were \$2,764,386.29, and the receipts \$2,348,571.24, an excess in expenditures of \$415,815.05. President John D. Spreckels explained in his annual report that the unfavorable financial statement was due to a drought of unprecedented severity in Australia, which had caused a falling off of \$147,000 in the traffic receipts, while the expenses had been augmented in consequence of the propagation of reports of the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, which had necessitated additional expenditure in the loading and unloading of vessels at colonial ports. A more encouraging portion of his report was that in which he stated that the Tahiti service had been placed on a paying basis, and that the result of the transfer of the Mariposa to an oil burner rendered it probable that \$60,000 a year would be saved on fuel between here and Honolulu in consequence of the substitution of petroleum for coal as a steam generator. The entire meeting was characterized by harmony, the acts of the board of directors for the past year were ratified and approved, and it was unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of this body it selected for the year the former officers of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The president's report and the financial statement are to be printed for distribution to the shareholders."

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache. Lame back means lame kidneys. A bad back is simply The kidneys talking trouble. Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk: Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

After the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the members discussed legislation which it is proposed to ask the governor to recommend. One of the desired laws is to prohibit a physician from practicing whose license is revoked. It is proposed also to make the office of president of the Board of Health a salaried one.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know city talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language.

RUBBER STAMPS

ISLAND MATTERS PRESENTED AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

A. C. Gehr Is Fighting the Kohala Ditch Bill and Hinting Strongly at Bribery.

(Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The fire claims bill is now a law, after one of the hardest and longest legislative campaigns that has been fought at the Capital in behalf of a Hawaiian measure. The end came quickly and more easily than any one had expected. That law and the coinage law are great achievements for one session of Congress. They probably constitute the greater portion of the legislation possible for Hawaii at this session. The Kohala Ditch bill, which has been pending before Congress for going on two years now, will probably become law, although Mr. A. C. Gehr is here fighting it strenuously and talking earnestly about a \$50,000 bank account of a prominent Hawaiian which Mr. Gehr apparently thinks has been dissipated in the ditch Senatorial campaign. If two or three Senators are disposed to fight the bill earnestly they might be able to defeat it, but there would be little wonder if the bill becomes law even before this letter reaches Honolulu.

The Ditch bill was reported out of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico without discussion. Mr. Tuttle came down to Washington from New York to aid Mr. Gehr wherever possible. They have been remaining here to add to the gaiety of the contest.

FIRE CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. J. G. Pratt was much congratulated on his success in pressing the fire claims bill to its final passage. He has worked industriously on the measure, was unceasing in his efforts to see members of the House and explain the status of the measure to them. As I stated in my cablegram on the day of the passage of the bill he has been staying here briefly to consult with the Treasury Department officials about the issue of bonds to the extent of \$500,000 which the measure authorizes.

But the part that Mr. William Haywood played in securing the passage of the bill also secured for him many warm congratulations. He has done a vast amount of work on the measure in the last two or three years and has taken hold of it in lively fashion this winter, whenever he could see an opportunity to help along.

Representative Robinson, of Indiana, a Democrat, who had given to the fire claims bill more careful study than any other member of Congress and who was an ardent advocate of its passage, was absent when ex-Gov. Powers of Maine called it up on suspension day. The governor was very doubtful about the success of his attempt.

"We are going to try," said he to me a short while before the House was called to order that day, "but it is a forlorn hope. The Speaker has promised us a special rule for the measure, provided we can not pass it by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules, but the special rule affords little encouragement, because it must take its turn and there are now almost enough special rules ahead of us to occupy the time at this session of Congress."

"I am trying," added the governor as he sat at his desk and watched the clock, "to condense my speech, for I expect there are lots of other fellows who will want to talk and the time is very limited under such a proceeding." The governor got away on his speech the moment Speaker Henderson recognized him and the bill had been recognized. He told how there were 6,000 claimants and recited the history of the claims in vivid language, mentioning the order given by Secretary of State John Hay Jan. 23, 1900, as issued to Gov. Dole. He emphasized the necessity of stopping the plague because of the passage to and fro of United States troops en route between San Francisco and the Philippines.

Representative Finley, of S. C., helped the governor along with some friendly questions, one of which was whether the territory had not expected at the time to have money of its own with which to pay all these claims.

Representative Maddox, of Ga., who is inclined to do considerable objecting in the House, began finally to propound questions but they did not prove of a hostile character. Gov. Powers finished in fine form and Representative Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., a Democrat, proceeded to speak on the bill. He is a member of the committee on territories and declared that he thought it would be a breach of good faith on the part of the government to refuse to pass the pending bill. He told how Hawaii had paid \$500,000 for the suppression of the plague and that this government ought not to complain at paying a share.

Representative Moon, of Tenn., who had demanded a second and was in charge of time for opposition to the bill, offered to yield time for any one who wished to oppose the measure but none volunteered. Mr. Sulzer of New York said for Mr. Robinson that the latter had been called away by a death in the family but that he was strongly in favor of the bill. Mr. Sulzer added on his own behalf that he was aware of the facts of the case and himself intended to vote for the bill.

Thereupon it passed without an opposing vote, exactly as it passed the Senate. Accordingly it was unnecessary to send the bill to a conference committee but, as soon as it had been engrossed and signed by the President pro tem of the Senate, Mr. Fry, and by

the Speaker of the House it was forwarded to President Roosevelt, who promptly signed it.

The House committee on territories, in taking up the fire claims bill, completed about all the Hawaiian legislation they have under consideration for this session. Mr. Edgar Cayless' bill to modify the election laws was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Graham, of Penn., and Mr. Thayer, of Mass., but they were agreed that it should be shelved. Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox were at the committee room two or three days ago to ask consideration of the bill but Mr. Thayer told them it could not hope for favorable consideration at this session.

EUSTIS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. William Eustis, of Minneapolis, who was recently in Honolulu, inspecting sites for a new public building, has come to Washington and his official report is expected within a few days. It will be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, printed and referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is hardly to be expected that Congress will at this session appropriate any money for a public building at Honolulu or Hilo. The House committee in preparing an omnibus bill but it is to cover projects already begun.

Mr. Eustis was at the Capitol today, and at the request of Secretary Shaw was given a hearing before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He had numerous photographs and maps of Honolulu and Hilo along with him and these were exhibited to members of the committee. Secretary Shaw and members of the House committee expressed surprise that Mr. Eustis had been able to so successfully arrange for sites for public buildings in the two cities, and without cost to the Federal government. Mr. Eustis read his report to the committee and tomorrow expects to formally submit it to Secretary of the Treasury, who will transmit it to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Eustis' report describes the postal facilities at Honolulu and the necessity of having a large space for handling mail and five separate delivery windows for the different nationalities. He says the post office is badly crowded at present. He cites the services of Postmaster Oat, and states that in ten years the postal business has increased tenfold. He also tells about the meeting of citizens in Honolulu and the choice of a committee at the head of which was Hon. L. A. Thurston to assist in selecting a site. He told about the quarantine at Honolulu, and the increasing receipts of the customs house, as a basis for the statement that he agrees thoroughly with the citizens of Honolulu that the customs house should stay where it is.

Mr. Eustis then says he thinks the Bishop site the best and most available one for a postoffice, and tells how Governor Dole has cabled his approval of it.

Taking up the situation at Hilo, Mr. Eustis comments upon the public spirit and loyalty of the residents there, and upon the probabilities of a great harbor there. He says that the present postoffice building is both inadequate and unsafe, and recommends a public building for all Federal offices upon the site selected by the citizens. He quotes Superintendent Cooper's opinion that the entire block is too large, but Mr. Eustis says he does not agree with that opinion. He adds that so much of the block as is not immediately used can be devoted to uses as a public park.

Mr. Eustis also devotes some space to the lighthouses of the islands, describes the "crude lights and recommends the transfer and maintenance thereof to the Federal government. In concluding his report, he says:

"In submitting this report, permit me to express my warm appreciation of the favors and kindnesses shown to me in the matters I had in hand, and the public spirit manifested by the citizens of Honolulu and Hilo. Earnest, enterprising citizens, full of faith and pluck, noble of principle and broad of thought, make a progressive city. Such is the type of citizens responsible for the present, and on whom rests the future, of those cities of our tropical seas. It is but a young while since voluntarily they came under our flag, and yet I find the spirit of patriotism and love of union as keen and strong as though the Stars and Stripes had for a century waved over the islands. Since the days when the Friend sailed from New England with missionaries for the distant isles, planting there the faith and character of Plymouth Rock, their history has been eagerly watched and cherished by the American people."

"Now they are for all time one of us. May this happy union be to them in a material sense helpful and not hurtful."

The passage by the Senate today of a bill to construct a revenue cutter for the Hawaiian Islands probably presages the enactment of the bill into law at this session.

NO ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

It is known here that Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, is en route to Washington to make vigorous protest against some of the recommendations of Senator Mitchell's committee. Mr. Smith's visit will undoubtedly do much to emphasize the sentiment of the islands upon Senators and Members, but it is fair to say that there is not the

TREASURY ACTS THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Hawaiian Coins Will Be Deposited There for Redemption—Bank Cables for Four Hundred Thousand Dollars in Silver Coin.

The following correspondence explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

Washington, January 20, 1903.

Division of Public Monies.

Cashier, First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: I enclose herewith for your information copy of the Act of Congress approved January 14, 1903, (Public No. 25), entitled an Act relating to the Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates.

In accordance with the provisions of said Act the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue at Honolulu have been instructed to receive such coins at the par of their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, in payment of all dues to the Government, and also to receive them in exchange for any standard silver coins of the United States that are in their custody as Collectors. These officers will deposit coins thus received, together with other lawful money, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the several sources of receipt, with your Bank, and the Treasurer of the United States will deposit U. S. coins with your bank in such amounts as may be necessary to exchange all the Hawaiian coins that may be presented including those deposited in the regular course by the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue.

Full instructions will be given you by the Treasurer concerning the manner of accounting for the exchanges and the shipment of the Hawaiian coins to the U. S. Mint at San Francisco.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. E. AILES

Assistant Secretary.

The First National Bank at once cabled to the Secretary of the Treasury for \$400,000 in silver with which to take up Hawaiian coins in the banks and Territorial Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The State Department has been advised that Sierra, the former President of Honduras, has relinquished his claim to the office at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Bonilla has proclaimed himself President, and the threatened civil war is averted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The price of refined sugar has been reduced ten points.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The visit of the Sultan of Morocco to this city has been indefinitely postponed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 5.—Two thousands rebels were killed in a recent battle with the Government forces at Fez.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 5.—Vessels from San Francisco have been forbidden entrance to this port because of the plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Reports from Honduras state that a blockade of Amapala, the stronghold of former President Bonillas, has been ordered.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—Addicks has withdrawn from the fight for the United States Senatorship. It is now probable that the deadlock will be broken.

PARIS, France, Feb. 5.—France has expressed its desire for a final settlement of the claims against Venezuela and termination of the British-German alliance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Officials at the War Department state there is no special significance in the rush orders for the Pacific fleet to proceed to Southern waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—President Roosevelt has been informed that the opponents of the Alaskan boundary treaty will not permit its ratification by the Senate.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 5.—Minister Bowen's methods in dealing with the Venezuelan question are causing great dissatisfaction here. It is claimed that Bowen is tricky. His authority may be questioned.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 5.—The continued blockade maintained by the Allies has increased the distress in Venezuela resulting from a shortage of food supplies. The deaths from hunger and disease have increased to an alarming extent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Nothing has been heard from the Allies regarding the latest proposal that they be allowed three months' preference in dispensing Venezuelan revenues to be used in the payment of claims. The officials are hopeful that resort will be made to The Hague if all other measures fail. The blockade will be continued indefinitely unless payment of the claims is guaranteed. It has been officially denied that the Allies object to the presence of Venezuelan troops in the port of Guayra.

change in those laws in three important particulars. It would be a very peculiar proceeding to extend laws, which are not altogether fitted to conditions here on the mainland, to the far off Territory of Hawaii, where the people are governing themselves in pretty good fashion. It is true some practices may have come down to them from the monarchy, which they cannot quickly rid themselves of, but give them time. They are doing very well, and will work out their own problems."

DR. WHITMAN CROSS.

Dr. Whitman Cross, of the Geological Survey, who was in Hawaii last summer, partly to study the formation of volcanoes and partly to observe the general aspects of the islands as to future geological work, is back in Washington. He tells me that he shall make no written report, but that he has talked considerably with Prof. Walcott, the director of the bureau, about the character of geological work out there. Dr. Cross says he gained much information about the volcanoes of the islands, which supplements the information he has gained in studying the same subject in the Rocky Mountain regions of Colorado. The canyons of the island of Kauai, to the northwest of Honolulu, Dr. Cross states, are quite as wonderful as those of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Cross says there is a large field for the study of soils and for general geological work in the islands, but he fears there will be no large appropriation authorized for such an undertaking for the present.

EDWIN G. WALKER.

LOSS OF THIRTY. SIX LIVES IN AN OCEAN TRAGEDY

Alameda Sighted a Ship in Distress Which May Be the Overdue Florence.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The bark Van Stabel, from Glasgow for San Francisco was wrecked today on Durabog reef. Thirty were drowned.

The French bark Van Stabel, Captain Quimper, left Glasgow on Jan. 17th for San Francisco with a cargo of about 2,500 tons of general merchandise. The Van Stabel was a vessel of 1777 tons register.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The Oceanic steamship Alameda arrived from Honolulu today. Enroute she sighted a sailing vessel in distress which may possibly have been the overdue Florence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A severe storm has reached the Mississippi valley and extended Eastward. Snow and sleet have brought down wires and impeded traffic. Two men were killed by the storm in this city.

VALLADOLID, Feb. 4.—Several thousand unemployed men paraded the streets today. They looted the bread wagons along the line of march and were charged by the gendarmes.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Nine firemen were killed here today by inhaling the fumes of nitric acid during a fire in the business section.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Hanna has introduced a bill to pension ex-slaves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A reply from Berlin was handed to Minister Bowen tonight. It is believed to be favorable.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 4.—A fire which broke out here today has caused the loss of a quarter of a million dollars.

COLE YOUNGER THE FAMOUS BANDIT IS PARDONED OUT

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—"Cole" Younger, once a member of the Jesse James band of outlaws which infested the middle western states twenty-five years ago, who served time in the Stillwater penitentiary from 1876 to 1901, being released on parole at the latter date, has been pardoned by the State Pardoning Board.

Coleman Younger was one of three brothers, Robert, Coleman and James Younger, who between the years 1866 and 1873 gained great notoriety through their association with Jesse and Frank James. The band headed by Jesse James was charged with innumerable robberies of banks and railroad trains, in the execution of which many desperate encounters took place and a number of men were killed.

The members of the band had served through the Civil War, fighting on the side of the Confederacy with Quantrell and his guerrillas. The scenes of most of their alleged post-bellum depredations were the State of Missouri and those adjacent thereto, but in September, 1876, the band entered Minnesota, traversing the State as far as the little town of Northfield, in Rice county.

There, on September 7th, after terrorizing the people on the streets, an attempt was made to loot the First National Bank. Cashier J. L. Heywood, who was in charge of the bank, made a plucky fight to preserve the funds of the institution from the robbers, and during the encounter was shot and killed, not, however, until he had wounded one or more of the raiders. The citizens of Northfield, quickly recovering from the panic into which the advent of the raiders had thrown them, armed themselves and started in pursuit of the desperadoes, who, baffled at the resistance they had encountered, had mounted their horses and were attempting to escape.

A week was spent in their desperate retreat, the pursuing posse of citizens now and again coming in contact with the bandits and exchanging shots with them. The raiders were handicapped in their retreat by the wounded, whom they were endeavoring to carry along with them, and finally, in a thick wood, the posse surrounded them. A battle ensued in which three of the members of the gang were killed, and the three Younger brothers were captured. Jesse James and the remainder of the outlaws succeeded in making good their escape.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Caracas states that a large force of revolutionists have assembled at the gates of the city for a vigorous attack. Preparations are being made to repel the invaders, all citizens being drafted for service.

Decisive action has been taken by the Allies in the last few days, the authorities of Guayra having been notified that the blockading fleet will shell the fort if Venezuelan soldiers appear within the city. These notifications are puzzling to the authorities.

Boatswain Confesses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—George Claire, boatswain on the steamer Ventura, confessed yesterday to United States Commissioner Hancock that he had received \$50 from the two stowaways who were seized by the immigration authorities on the arrival of the steamer. He made the statement at a hearing on the charge of illegally bringing aliens into this country. J. L. Cowell, first officer on the steamer, is also charged and is expected to testify this morning.

Claire stated that he met the men in an Austrian boarding-house in Auckland, and later asked Cowell if he would bring them over. The first officer readily consented, according to the boatswain's story, but demanded \$50 from Claire for the money and turned it over to Cowell. Claire declared that he himself kept no part of the money, and did wrong only at the order of his superior officer.

DOLE ON WRIGHT'S ESCAPE.

(Continued from page 1.)

and returned, it would have seriously crippled the appropriation for civil and criminal incidents. This appropriation is not calculated to meet the heavy expenses of extraditing criminals from distant states and foreign lands, or paying rewards for their capture, and there is no other fund from which such expenses can be lawfully paid. I recommend an appropriation for such purposes, to be expended subject to the approval of the Governor.

The ship Marion Chilcott made a fine passage of fifteen days from Honolulu to San Francisco arriving at the Coast port January 11. The bark S. C. Allen made even a better passage from Honolulu to San Francisco going up in thirteen days, arriving in San Francisco on January 10.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchant.
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Sava Plantation Company.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Pulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Rostan, Robert, Velpeau, and others, contains all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood,
acidity, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all depressing consequences of
dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "Therapion"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

EMPRESS LINE OF SHIPMENTS FROM VANCOUVER.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

QUESTION OF
FIRE CLAIMS

**E. P. Dole Takes Records
for Secretary of
Interior.**

(From Wednesday's daily.)
Former Attorney General E. P. Dole,
who left on the Sierra last evening,
takes with him to Washington the in-
formation which it is thought that the
Secretary of Interior will require for
the issuance of fire claims bonds.

Other information and records which
would allow of the payment of the
awards in Washington, if necessary,
are now being prepared and will be sent
on an early steamer.

Governor Dole yesterday received a
cablegram from W. O. Smith who has
arrived in Washington advising that
authority be given to J. G. Pratt to
represent the Territory in the issuance
of bonds. He suggests in the cablegram
that such delegation of authority would
greatly facilitate the bond issue in
Washington.

Governor Dole stated last evening
that he had not received any instruc-
tions from the Secretary of the Interior
as to what should be done, and until
such advice had been received he would
not act. He stated that he had given
to E. P. Dole some papers and records
which may be needed by the Interior
Department, and these will be taken
to Washington immediately. The Gov-
ernor stated further that a list would
be made up of the claims, the amount
paid already and the certificates, which
would probably be forwarded to Wash-
ington later.

The information taken by Mr. Dole
is as to the amount of the awards, and
the amount paid. He also has with him
copies of the various bond issues of the
Republic and facts in connection with
these which may be of use in Washing-
ton.

Further information and instructions
will probably be received on today's
steamer.

E. P. Dole is on his way to Wash-
ington where he will represent the
United States in the Oskai Mankichi
case, which is on appeal in the Supreme
Court. He will probably resume private
practice in Honolulu following his
return from Washington.

ASKS HELP
FROM SHAW

**Dole Cables for News
of Million Dollar
Payment.**

After a conference with Chairman
Macfarlane of the Fire Claims Commis-
sion, George R. Carter and Secretary
H. E. Cooper, Governor Dole decided to
ask the Secretary of the Treasury for
information regarding the million dollar
payment of the Fire Claims.

The following is the cablegram sent
last evening to Secretary Shaw in re-
gard to the Fire Claims:

Honolulu, February 4, 1903.
Secretary of the Treasury, Washing-
ton: How and where will million dol-
lars be paid, Fire Claims? What data
required from here?

DOLE, Governor.

There was some discussion over the
question of bond issue, but nothing was
done. The matter of securing the pay-
ment of the million dollars voted by
Congress is considered of more impor-
tance than the bond issue, which at the
best will take some little time. The
million dollars are immediately avail-
able, and it is the intention of the gov-
ernor to have everything in readiness
for its payment at once. The bonds
cannot be floated in any event at as
early a date as the appropriation is ob-
tainable, so there will of necessity be
two installments paid on the fire claims.
The next installment will be in the
neighborhood of about \$5 per cent.

THE ESTATE OF
D. G. CAMARINOS

C. H. Brown yesterday filed an in-
ventory, as administrator, of the estate
of the late Demetrius George Camari-
nos. He reports cash on hand as \$429.36,
household furniture valued at \$1249.35
and bills receivable \$549.34. As to the
last item the administrator advises that
not over \$500 of the accounts are good.
There is also the leasehold of the Ala-
hona street premises worth \$1000, but
subject to an outstanding liability of
\$100. There is also an account of lot
wearing apparel the value of which is
unknown. The inventory shows that
Camarinos had 100 pieces of linen and
40 neckties.

SANDOW THE STRONG MAN
SEES HONOLULU'S SIGHTS

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Eugene Sandow, "the strongest man
on earth," was in Honolulu yester-
day, interested in all that he saw of the
city during the brief stay in port of the
Sierra. Mr. Sandow was a through
passenger from Sydney, en route to the
United States. He will remain in San
Francisco a few weeks before proceed-
ing to New York, where he will again
claim the attention of the admirers of
the physically perfect man. The apos-
trophe of physical culture was the cynosure
of all eyes as he came down the gang
plank, and it was a proud jehu who
picked up the celebrity and auto'd him
about the city.

So much has been published all over
the world about Sandow that most peo-
ple are aware that he was born in Ko-
nigsberg, Prussia, and until the age of
10 years was considered a delicate
child. His parents were advised to
take him south and a visit of some time
was made in Rome. There it was that
he became imbued with the desire to
emulate the heroes of the antique world,
whose forms were so marvelously re-
produced by the great sculptors in the
galleries around him. He determined to
take up the study of physical culture
and stayed in the universities both in
Gottingen and Brussels, and secured
exemption from military service by
passing the required military examina-
tions at the military schools.

Sandow had already achieved a con-
tinent reputation as an all-round ath-
lete and unconquerable wrestler when
he made his debut in London, and this
in a most sensational manner. In 1889,
while chatting with Aubrey Hunt, the
painter, in Venice, the latter informed
Sandow that one Sampson was drawing
all London to the Westminster Aquari-
um, where he was offering £1,000 to
any one who could rival his feats. In
two hours Sandow had departed for
London. He mounted the stage one
evening in evening dress, and with a
monocle in his eye. The gallery made
great fun of him, and advised Sampson
to "throw out the Piccadilly toff at
once," but when he suddenly threw off
his disguise and appeared in athletic un-
dress, the hooting stopped as if by
magic. Sampson's lieutenant lifted
heavy weights with an effort. Sandow
then raised every one without any vis-
ible exertion. Finally he lifted a 612

pound weight with one finger with an
easy smile, and then the contest with
Sampson was arranged for a few nights
later. His opponent tried to keep him
out of the theater, but Sandow broke
in the door and arrived on the stage on
time. Sandow beat him in chain break-
ing on every point, as well as in all
other feats of strength.

One of the most dramatic of his feats
was his contest with a lion in San
Francisco in 1893. The beast had killed
three men in its captivity. The au-
thorities ordered its destruction, and
Sandow offered to fight it with a dag-
ger and a club. This ancient method
was refused, but it was finally agreed
to let him battle with the lion partially
muzzled, with leather mittens on its
front feet. More than 40,000 people paid
to see the contest. While putting on
the mittens, the lion escaped from the
cage and Sandow went forward with a
crowbar and forced him in again. Clad
only in tights and tigerskin, Sandow
allowed the beast to spring before leaping
lightly aside; and then in the second
spring, he turned and received the
heavy brute on his shoulders. Before it
could do more than hear the claws of
his legs with its hind claws, the athlete
reached back and seized it around the
neck and hurled it on its back on the
ground several yards from him. The lion
roared with rage, and, coming to close
quarters, a desperate fight took place, in
which the lion's claws flew past Sandow's
ears like bullets. The best blow that the
athlete got was straight down the beast's
throat, and Leo's best effort was a
spring at Sandow's head, to which the
athlete responded with a wrestler's
"squeeze." The fight lasted eight min-
utes, at the close of which Sandow got
in another terrible "squeeze," and the
animal lay down and refused to come
on again, although Sandow twisted its
tail. The athlete then carried him
around the cage, thoroughly subdued.

Sandow has been conducting schools
for physical culture in Sydney and
Melbourne. While in New York one
season, the ladies of the "409" were
given an opportunity at Sandow's mat-
tresses to meet him on the stage and
examine his wonderful biceps and
shoulder muscles. It was quite the fad
of the season. Sandow is a handsome
man, of rather intellectual type.

POLO MEN
MAY COME

**Burlingame to Meet
With Hawaii
Team.**

If Burlingame polo players will
make the trip to Hawaii at the close
of the present season, which will be in
late March or April, it is possible that
there may be a series of games between
Hawaii and California at that time,
while arrangements have not been con-
cluded, at least they have reached such
a stage that the outlook is fair for
their successful termination.

Mr. Thomas A. Driscoll, the Captain
of the Burlingame Club, who is now
in the city on a visit, is greatly pleased
with the prospect, and though he has
no definite information at hand, is con-
vinced that there may be a series of
games. By a recent steamer he wrote
to Charles Dunphy, one of the most
enthusiastic members of the San Mateo
clubs, a hard rider and a thorough
sportsman, to make the effort to secure
a four to make the trip. The plan
would be to have Mr. Dunphy come as
No. 1, have him select a man to join
who would play No. 2, Mr. Driscoll
would appear at No. 3, and Dick Tobin,
one of the most brilliant of the young
players of the Coast, would play No. 4.
This would give the visitors, in the
event of their being able to secure a
first class fourth man, a team which
would take a deal of beating on any
field.

The question of horses would be a
much easier one than appears on its
face. The visitors would bring with
them horses, which they might sell here
at fair rates, not, perhaps, the very
finest of their stables, and thus the ex-
pense of double transportation might
be avoided. Owing to the short field
which is offered at Kaplani Park, the
Californians would be at a disadvantage
and perhaps would show better if they
would come without mounts, and play
on local ponies. Their horses are thor-
oughbred, and consequently take long-
er time to get to full speed, the short
field operating against them.

Local players have taken up the mat-
ter vigorously, and believe that it will
be possible to make a guarantee, per-
haps of \$1,000, which would be sufficient
to attract the visiting players. There
would be a down horse in the expedi-
tion, and the locals would be limited
to the same number in play.
Mr. Driscoll is stopping at the Mon-
roe, and is more than pleased with Honolu-
lu. He is being extensively catered to,
and will be given some of the good
shooting during his stop, he being an
enthusiast with horse and gun.

BOARD OF
EXAMINERS

**The Governor Will Ap-
point Medical
Men.**

Governor Dole will appoint a new
Board of Medical Examiners within a
day or two. At present there are no
Medical Examiners and as a result a
lot of prospective physicians cannot ob-
tain licenses to practice.

When Henry E. Cooper was acting
treasurer after the sudden departure of
Treasurer Wright, he discovered that
the examiners had been illegally ap-
pointed. Thereupon a new Board was
appointed consisting of Dr. Wood, Dr.
Garvin and Dr. Taylor. In the mean-
time some twenty physicians whose li-
censes were declared invalid because
of the illegality of the appointment,
brought a suit in court to restrain
Cooper from revoking their licenses.
The case was never tried and the ques-
tion arose as to where the appointing
power rested. It was said to belong
either to the Treasurer, Governor or
Superintendent of Public Works, and
yesterday after a conference it was
concluded that the appointing power
rested with the Governor.

New appointments on the Board of
Medical Examiners will be made im-
mediately, as there are a number of ap-
plicants for licenses who cannot prac-
tice until a properly constituted Board
of Medical Examiners is regularly ap-
pointed.

NOTHING FOR HAWAII
AT THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—William H.
Eustis, special agent of the Treasury
appointed to investigate the question
of public buildings in Hawaii, appeared
before the House committee today and
urged appropriations for buildings at
Honolulu and Hilo, sites for which are
offered free. The members of the com-
mittee say they would like to make the
appropriation, but that it is out of the
question at this session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator
Mitchell said today, regarding his Ha-
waiian bills, that he did not expect to
see any of them pass during this ses-
sion on account of the pressure of other
matters. The most he looks for is a
favorable report upon which to base a
demand for legislation at the next ses-
sion.

Yenders are called for by the Board
of Health for supplying the leper hos-
pital with paid, or hard pol.

ASK PAY FOR
WHISKEY

**Board of Health
Gets Queer
Bill.**

A bill for whiskey alleged to have
been stolen from Macfarlane & Co.
during the plague epidemic of 1901 was
presented to the Board of Health yester-
day by a Chicago collection agency.
With it was a letter of explanation from
Macfarlane & Co. The latter letter was
to the effect that certain cases of whis-
key and saki in original packages had
been placed in quarantine at one of the
relief camps, and then taken to the
Oceanic wharf from where it had dis-
appeared. The bill for the missing
liquor amounted to \$135 and had been
placed in the hands of the collection
agency together with all other out-
standing accounts over three years old.
Dr. Cooper stated that he did not be-
lieve the Board was responsible for the
claim, which had never been presented
when these accounts had been called
for. He thought that it was now too
late to present such a claim. The mat-
ter was finally referred to the At-
torney General for action.

A NEW LEPRO CURE.

A letter was submitted from a
Wichita, Kansas, patent medicine house
which claimed to have a sure remedy
for leprosy. The letter was to the ef-
fect that one cure had already been ef-
fected in Texas, and the company was
willing to submit several bottles of the
medicine to the Board of Health with-
out charge. "We cannot see why you
should not test it," the letter read, "and
if it should prove of benefit or cure it
would be a blessing to humanity and a
great source of revenue to us and the
party selling the said remedy." The
communication was referred to the
wastebasket.

ACHI SUBMITS PLANS.

W. C. Achi submitted plans for the
new fishmarket which he proposes to
establish on Liliha street, above King,
but they were not accepted, as no
specifications had been prepared.

WOULD GO TO MOLOKAI.

Two communications were received
from women who wished to join their
husbands at the settlement. J. K. Ka-
ohilina wrote on behalf of his wife that
he required her presence as kokua, but
the petition was denied upon the ad-
verse report of Supt. McVeigh.

Mrs. Kaiko asked that she be allow-
ed to join her husband at the settle-
ment, saying that she was positive that
she had leprosy and ought to be at
the settlement at Kalaupapa. The let-
ter was referred to Supt. McVeigh.

OTHER MATTERS.

The appointment of Horace N. Crabbe
as a sanitary inspector was approved.

The action of Executive Officer Pratt
in giving permission to Father Joseph
to go to the Baldwin Home in place
of Father Thomas was approved. The
Board also approved the giving of a
permit to Chas. E. King who went to
inspect the schools at the leper settle-
ment.

The secretary was instructed to ad-
vertise for bids for furnishing palai to
the settlement for the next two years.
The contractor is required to give a
bond of \$2500, and 1200 palai are to be
furnished monthly. The calling of bids
would indicate that the Board of Health
has not much fear of losing control of
the settlement for two years at least.

Dr. Cofer reported health conditions
in the Orient for two weeks ending
January 8th as follows: Hongkong, one
case of smallpox, three cases of plague,
and three deaths; Shanghai, four cases
of smallpox and thirty-nine deaths;
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, clean.

Dr. Atcherly asked that his salary as
government physician at South Kohala
be increased from fifty to one hundred
dollars per month. Dr. Atcherly stated
in his petition that the money obtained
from the board was hardly sufficient to
pay for house rent and horse hire. The
siva covered is so great that a horse
is a necessity, and food is very high.
He stated also that Governor Dole
while in Kohala said that he was in
favor of an increase, and the matter
will be referred to in the report to be
made by the Board of Health.

Plumbing Inspector Keen reported on
plumbing work done during the past
two weeks.

There were present at the meeting:
President Cooper, E. A. Mott-Smith, F.
C. Smith and M. P. Robinson.

HAWAIIAN BLOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Hana St.
Franklin, 10th; Hawaiian Commercial
Bldg., Honolulu, 11th; Hutchinson, 11th;
Hillman, 11th; Mahanui, 11th; Mon-
roe, 11th.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day
long. We cannot care for ourselves as
we would. No wonder our blood gets
out of order, becomes thin and impure.
This produces boils, eruptions, nervous-
ness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from
Mr. John Hafner, of Waga Waga, New
South Wales. Read carefully what he says:
"I have roughed it a great deal, mining,
working in storms, exposed to the heat, and
have often had poor food. My blood fre-
quently becomes impure and I have eruptions,
boils, and become generally run down. But
Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every
time, makes my blood pure and builds me
right up."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.
Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.
They aid in purifying the blood; and they
cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

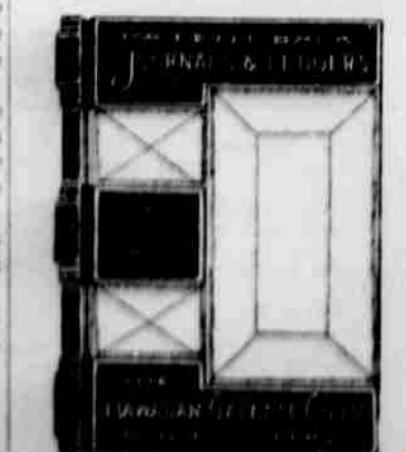
Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can
recommend
Dr. Bigelow's
ANTISEPTIC
SKIN SOAP
as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.
TRY IT
Per cake, 25c.
Per box, 50c.
Hollister
Drug Company.
Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE
Regular Packets
Sailing from
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
at regular intervals.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston.
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LIMITED, HONOLULU.



The Grand O. T. T. is taking on
higher at one of the Railway wharves.

Century-Brown Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on buildings and their contents on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,850,000
Total reichsmarks 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,900,000
Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

**The Timekeeping Kind**

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin

The Home Builders have sent a protest to Secretary Shaw and other officials against the report of Commissioner Smith favoring the Bishop property for a Federal building site.

JARED G. SMITH TALKS OF CHANCES FOR SMALL FARMERS

In speaking of the good work done by the Advertiser towards getting small farmers for Hawaii, Jared G. Smith, chief of the United States Agricultural Station here, said:

"The increase of the number of independent farmers in this Territory does not mean the destruction of this country's leading industry. It means rather a more stable condition of the civic body, through the growth and full development of new lines of industry. I believe that with every year there will be a greater broadening out of Agriculture in Hawaii. The time will come when the cultivation of pineapples, sisal hemp, bananas, castor beans, coffee, and the fattening of cattle and many other things of which we do not know today, will be as firmly established on small holdings and will prove as profitable financially and far more profitable from the civic standpoint, as the cultivation of sugar on the great plantations today.

"I do not like to see waste lands. I spent the first twenty-five years of my life in the center of the so-called 'Great American Desert.' People who lived 'down East' had a very poor idea of that country and commonly believed that nothing would grow there. Anyway they were unanimous in saying so. Today a dozen counties in that part of Nebraska produce annually farm products worth as much as the whole sugar crop of Hawaii. The people who developed the Great American Desert were not those who stood off and said that it wasn't worth while and that nothing would grow. They went out there and hustled and did things, and finally to the infinite surprise of the people who had been saying that it couldn't be done the Great American Desert had become the home of thirteen million American farmers.

"There is a great deal of waste land in Hawaii, land that from the standpoint of the planter is classed as 'desert.' If anyone wants to know what can be done with some waste lands let him look at what the Portuguese are doing on the slopes of Punchbowl, or at the sweet potato patches of the Hawaiians on the forty-five degree slopes of the hills around Honolulu. I suppose that prehistoric man thought that the whole earth was waste lands, as long as the game held out.

"Here in Hawaii we want to get the waste lands into the hands of people who can utilize them. Hawaii has one advantage over all the rest of the United States, a magnificent climate. A man cannot live on climate alone but there are advantages in living in a land where the farmer can work in comfort out of doors every day in the year. This one natural advantage of an equable and mild climate, plenty of ozone, pure air, and God's sunshine will attract American farmers to Hawaii. We are not affected by the coal strike nor do we have to make fuel of sidewalks and fences to keep from freezing to death.

"I could write along this line indefinitely. I believe that the next ten years will bring to Hawaii a great many men who will come expecting to make these Islands of the Pacific their home, to help build up and develop this Territory. The Experiment Station workers are here to help the farmers all that they can. The Farmers' Institute is the best place where the scientists and the farmers can get in touch with one another, and I hope to see Farmers' Institutes, as successful as this one has been, established in every farming community of every island of the Territory of Hawaii."

COUNTY BILL IS IN FRONT

The Right of Way for the Committee Measure.

Until it has been finished, the county law framed by the commission of Republicans will have the right of way in the caucus of Republican members of the legislature, which begins its active work this evening at the headquarters of the party.

This was decided unanimously by the caucus committee of five, which met yesterday morning at headquarters to consider plans for work. The entire committee was present, with the exception of Chairman Crabbe, who has just succumbed to fever and is in bed. There was some talk over the methods to be pursued, but it was the unanimous determination that nothing in the way of rules or officers for the House should be considered until the arrival of a greater number of the legislators. There will be at the meeting this evening probably 20 Republican members of the two houses, and there is every reason to believe that they will work with speed in considering the measure which will be taken up first.

The bill will be read in extenso by the caucus. This is for the purpose of making every legislator thoroughly acquainted with the measure. Most of the legislators have read it already, but it is desired to have the various sections thoroughly understood, so the reading was made the first order. The expectation is that this reading will take not more than two sittings of the committee, and that on Saturday evening, when it is very likely there will be an added number of legislators present, the reading by sections, for the purpose of amendment, will be taken up. It is thought that in this way there will be secured such unanimity of opinion that the bill coming finally before the legislature will be thoroughly understood and the amendments will have the entire support of the members.

Nothing else will be permitted to interfere with the completion of consideration of the county bill, unless it is a matter of supreme importance, as the opinion expressed was that this measure must become a law, despite all else. There has appeared some discussion of the great amount of work to be done, and the necessity of a greater time than sixty days in which to do it. Leaders believe, however, that with hard work, the necessary legislation can be accomplished and the legislature adjourn without having left any important thing undone.

GEN. BRAGG ON GAELIC

Keeps His Berth Because of Illness.

Among the passengers passing through on the Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic, which reached port yesterday morning, seven days from San Francisco, were General and Mrs. E. S. Bragg, booked for Hongkong. General Bragg was the commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" during the campaigns of the army of the Chickamauga in the war of the rebellion, and has been, until very recently, serving as United States Consul at Havana, having been transferred by the request of the people of that city to the English city in China. That is to say, the people of Havana did not request specifically that General Bragg should be transferred to Hongkong. They only asked that he should be relieved from duty in their town, and that a consul be sent them who would be persona grata to the Cubans. It came about in this way: General Bragg, who is a man of considerable force of character, formed some opinions of his own relative to the Cubans when he was sent to Havana, and being a strong man did not hesitate to express those opinions. He expressed them, as it happened, in a letter written to his wife, then at the family home in Pon du Lac, Wisconsin, to the effect that it was of no use trying to make a nation of the Cubans. "It is not in them," wrote the General, in effect. "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Mrs. Bragg quoted the good man, and Havana heard about it. Then it was all off with Bragg.

General Bragg was a very sick man when the Gaelic touched at Honolulu yesterday, and kept his state room all day, spending the greater portion of the time asleep. He has had a severe attack of grip, contracted on the way across the continent. And he had nothing to say for publication. Possibly he had found out that public men can sometimes say too much, or permit their friends to do so.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and druggists. Remedy Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

PUT STOP TO CRIME**Heavy Sentences the Rule in Court.**

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge De Bolt intends to put a stop to the present epidemic of crime in Honolulu if it lies within his power to do so. He gave notice yesterday that if it was necessary to increase the punishment of criminals brought before him after being found guilty, that he would do so, until the maximum is reached, or until it is shown that crime is on the decrease within the Territory.

Lin Cheong, charged with the illicit sale of liquor, was found guilty upon the testimony of Nebo, the Japanese police spy, and Officer Renear. He contradicted flatly the testimony of the two policemen, and the court remarked that he had added perjury to the lesser crime.

Attorney Crook for the Chinese asked for leniency from the court, stating that this was the defendant's first offense, and that the evidence showed that the beer purchased at his place had been for his own private use and not for sale.

Attorney General Andrews objected to a light sentence, saying that the illicit sale of liquor was greatly on the increase in Honolulu, and that the police department found it difficult to cope with the offenders. He said further that light punishment would only encourage crime, and the defendant should be given a lesson which would deter others of the same kind.

"The object of punishment is to prevent crime as well as to reform the criminal," said Judge De Bolt in passing sentence. "Punishment should be such as to deter others from repeating the offense, and while I believe it is well to temper justice with mercy yet I think there is such a thing as going too far. It doesn't appear that the criminal class has taken advantage of the good intentions of the court. There appears to have been noticeable increase in crime lately that I have often felt that perhaps I have been lenient, and that no one was to blame for it but those charged with the punishment of crime.

"One thing is quite noticeable; there has been an increase in crime of this sort—in crime of all kinds. A mild lesson evidently does not serve the purpose, and I believe it well to make the sentences stronger and stronger, until the limit is reached or until it is apparent that the punishment acts as a check to crime—then the scales can begin to weigh the other way.

"This man it seems to me, has added perjury to the lesser crime with which he was charged. The testimony of Nebo was straightforward and Mr. Renear told the truth. Neither he or Nebo have any interest in the outcome of the case excepting as the Attorney Gen-

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWSE & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa: Depot: LEXMON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

eral says, to see that the laws are enforced. The defendant had a great interest in the outcome, and this may be a possible extension for his perjury. I find that the lower court imposed a fine of \$200 in this case—the law provides that it could have been \$500, and the legislature evidently thought that this was not too much. This is for the first offense. The second offense is punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months or more than a year and a fine up to one thousand dollars. The lower court however imposed a fine of \$200 and I can see no reason for changing that fine. The defendant is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of \$200."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Jan. 23—J. Kukiha and wife to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D. 49 ft. right of way across por. Ap. 2 of kul. 10769, Kaula, Wailuku, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

E. Pires to L. P. Marques, D. lot 7, blk. 9, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1500.

A. K. Moosman and husband to Wm. W. Scott, D. lot 6, Pihia, Kaula. Consideration \$400.

Kaunahialua to Daniel Pu, D. Ap. 1 of kul. 1234, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Kaniela Pu to Lani (w), D. Ap. 1 of

kul. 1234, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Jan. 24—Kihelu (w) to Keala (w), D., por. R. P. 3247, Makala, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$15.

Jan. 26—J. Wahineea to Mrs. Ikeole, D. int. in R. P. 2465, Waiuku, int. in Gr. 2641, Honokalani; int. in Gr. 2939, Kaula, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$50.

Kuapuu (widow) to N. W. Aluli, D., int. in kul. 2298, Puna, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$50.

A. K. Mika to A. Medeiros, D. Ap. 2 of kul. 6667, Keaku Tract, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$150.

Est. of A. Medeiros, by Admr., to F. G. da Rosa, D. 4.02 acres land, Kaiwili, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$201.

Geo. V. Jakins and wife to Moelke-ann (w) et al., D. por. of lots 47 and 52, Mauiua Tract, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

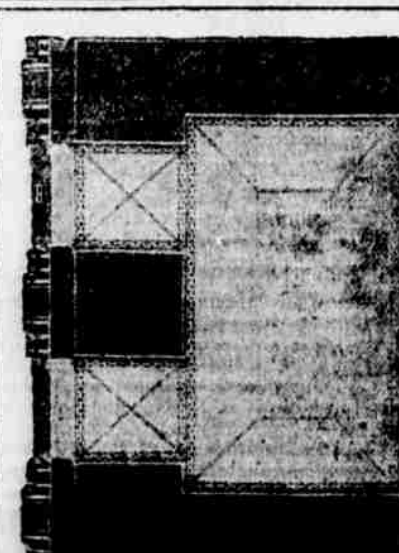
E. Conrad and husband to Mrs. B. Peck, D. R. P. 4686, Scott St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000 and mtg. \$3000.

D. K. Ilae and wife to A. Mouritz, D., int. in Ap. 2 of R. P. 2973, kul. 3835, Mapulehu, Molokai. Consideration \$15.

Est. of Maria J. Kane, by Admr., to A. Mouritz, D. int. in R. P. 4921, kul. 2680, Mapulehu, Molokai. Consideration \$45.

A. C. de Souza to J. Wight, by Atty., D. right of way for water pipe across lot 29, Kahuhu Homesteads, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

J. H. Nishwitz and wife to J. Gethoffe, Ex. D. R. P. 4752, kul. 8553, and Ap. 3 R. P. 6907, kul. 10145, Kealahou, Kula, Maui.



BLANK BOOKS
We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Mair. 88.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The ship Florence is now out from Tacoma sixty-four days.

The French cruiser Protet was, at last accounts, lying in Auckland harbor.

The S. S. Gaelic is due from San Francisco this morning with eight days later mail and newspaper files.

The American schooner Churchill has finished unloading her coal cargo and will sail for the Sound today.

The American ship Kenilworth, with coal from Oyster Bay, arrived in port yesterday and is moored in the stream.

Last Thursday the Ke Au Hou while off Hanalei dragged her anchors and went dangerously near to the rocks.

The American bark Willcott will sail either today or tomorrow for Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of 3500 tons of sugar.

The schooner Aloha, which has loaded in 24,000 sacks of sugar at Kaunapali, was to have sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

The O. S. S. Ventura is due to arrive this evening from San Francisco. She will have a day and a half later mail than the Gaelic.

The British ship Eva Montgomery sails today for Tacoma and Seattle to discharge the balance of her cargo of general merchandise brought from London.

The following sugar is reported on Kauai: K. S. M. 4500; V. K. 300; Mak. 4500; G. R. 2100; McBryde, 24,302; L. P. 5255; H. M. 3296; M. S. Co., 16,125; K. S. Co., 4500.

It was reported to the police yesterday by Capt. Rosendal of the schooner Churchill that he had been robbed of a gold watch and \$10 in cash. The former was recovered by Detective Kaapa.

After making three unsuccessful attempts to cross the Hawaii channel to discharge her cargo at Hawaii ports, the steamer Noeau was compelled to put back to Honolulu arriving here yesterday forenoon. Rough weather and heavy seas were reported.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The bark Alden Besse will return to this port from San Francisco with a general cargo.

The Wataleale, after her boiler had received a thorough going over, left yesterday evening for Kauai ports.

The Wilder Company's steamer Kalanui sailed last night for Oahu, Kauai, Laupahoehoe, and Papaaloa.

The Mikahala has discharged her load of sugar at the Railroad wharf, and is now at the Inter-Island dock.

Copies of the act of Congress providing for the rebate on coal duties have been received in this city by the customs officials.

The four masted schooner Helene has about finished taking on her load of sugar, and will get away to the Coast today or tomorrow.

The barkentine Irmgard, which left San Francisco January 21 for Honolulu, brings a cargo valued at \$20,213. The big freighter Nebraskan, also en route, brings \$139,293 worth of freight.

Word has been received in San Francisco of the death in England of Captain Thomas Hughes, who died December 8, after a three months' illness at his home in Liscard, Cheshire. Captain Hughes was 72 years old and was well known in San Francisco.

In a southerly gale that swept over San Francisco Bay on January 28, the bark S. C. Allen, well known in this port, dragged her anchors and was carried more than a mile and a half before the wind. Tugs caught her just in time to save her from being cast ashore on Alcatraz Island.

The San Francisco Call of January 27 has this: "The ship Florence was placed on the overdue list yesterday at 50 per cent. She was bound from Puget Sound for Honolulu and is now out 57 days. The bark Martha Davis came up from Kauai in 18 days and the Edward May in 19 days from Makawili. They were both sugar laden."

The San Francisco Call of January 27 has this: "The ship Florence was placed on the overdue list yesterday at 50 per cent. She is bound from Puget Sound for Honolulu and is now out 57 days. The Florence is an old vessel with a reputation for fast sailing and considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. In view of the fact, however, that nearly all sailing vessels bound for the Islands have of late been making long passages there is still plenty of reason to believe that the Florence is all right. She is well found, well manned, and in good repair, and may have been driven a long way out of her course. The barkentine Kikinat, which arrived at Honolulu yesterday from the Sound, was forty-one days making the trip."

S. S. Nebraskan is due today from Kauai.

The ship Kenilworth is discharging at the Bishop ship.

The ship Louisiana is discharging coal at the Railway wharf.

The bark Rhoderic Dhu sailed from San Francisco January 23 for Hilo.

The bark St. Katherine sailed from San Francisco for Hilo January 25.

The S. S. Nevada arrived at San Francisco on the morning of Jan. 21. She was en route from Honolulu, seven days and nine hours from Honolulu.

THE BEST FINE SHIP SCHOONER NOW LYING IN PORT IN HARBOR Beats Anything of Makes Record Run Her Class for South Afloat. Africa.

The finest schooner in the world came into port on Saturday. She is the five masted American barkentine John Palmer, now discharging a cargo of coal at the Railway wharf, and none that is built more strongly. It cost so much to build her, in fact, that she has to get pretty stiff rates of charter to make it pay to run her. The John Palmer, which enjoys the further distinction of being the last ship to visit the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty at their lonely home on Pitcairn's Island, is now on the last leg of that long swing that is taken annually by so many of the lumber boats out of Puget Sound. She will make the Sound direct from here, not stopping to load sugar, in all probability, and will then start around the circle again that will put her in the ports of at least two far away continents.

"I left the Sound on the 4th day of last April," said Captain George E. De Lano, on board the Palmer yesterday, "with 1,337,000 feet of lumber for East London, South Africa, and made the run in 109 days. That is the record for the year, too. There were six ships left home on the same day that I did, for the same run, and I beat them all in the second run by 15 days and the slowest by 40. I got to East London just as the war was ending, martial law having just been eased off, and what with the loading of transports and other delay and another in handling ships I was in port there 75 days before I could get my cargo discharged. But there was no danger of losing sailors. They would not allow you ashore at all without a passport, and if a sailor got off a ship he was run into a corral with a fence twenty feet high around it and held there until he was reclaimed."

"I got away from East London finally, and made the run to Newcastle, New South Wales, in 32 days. I left there on the 29th of November, and got here on January 29th, bringing 1,881 tons of coal."

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

The finest schooner in the world came into port on Saturday. She is the five masted American barkentine John Palmer, now discharging a cargo of coal at the Railway wharf, and none that is built more strongly. It cost so much to build her, in fact, that she has to get pretty stiff rates of charter to make it pay to run her. The John Palmer, which enjoys the further distinction of being the last ship to visit the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty at their lonely home on Pitcairn's Island, is now on the last leg of that long swing that is taken annually by so many of the lumber boats out of Puget Sound. She will make the Sound direct from here, not stopping to load sugar, in all probability, and will then start around the circle again that will put her in the ports of at least two far away continents.

"I left the Sound on the 4th day of last April," said Captain George E. De Lano, on board the Palmer yesterday, "with 1,337,000 feet of lumber for East London, South Africa, and made the run in 109 days. That is the record for the year, too. There were six ships left home on the same day that I did, for the same run, and I beat them all in the second run by 15 days and the slowest by 40. I got to East London just as the war was ending, martial law having just been eased off, and what with the loading of transports and other delay and another in handling ships I was in port there 75 days before I could get my cargo discharged. But there was no danger of losing sailors. They would not allow you ashore at all without a passport, and if a sailor got off a ship he was run into a corral with a fence twenty feet high around it and held there until he was reclaimed."

"I got away from East London finally, and made the run to Newcastle, New South Wales, in 32 days. I left there on the 29th of November, and got here on January 29th, bringing 1,881 tons of coal."

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

Along with the other officers of the port, the United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, Captains Whitney and Lehner, have been the recipients of a number of complaints from skippers, inter-island and others, about the annoyance of the use of flare lights by the Japanese fishermen on the reef outside the entrance to the harbor. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing the inspectors can do to abate the nuisance. Their jurisdiction is limited, and they can only assess the penalty, when they impose any at all, of deprivation of a master's or other ship's officer's license. Now the Japanese fishermen have no license, and so there is no way of reaching them through the inspectors. Article 9 of the Pilot Rules is as follows:

"Fishing vessels of less than ten tons gross, when under way, and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges, or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side."

The Japs, showing a flare, violate this rule, but the inspectors have no way to reach them.

The schooner Robert Lewers sailed from Port Gambier for Honolulu January 22. On the same day the bark Star of Bengal arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu.

ABRASION OF COINS Only Mutilation Will Deduct Value.

A cablegram from the First National Bank of San Francisco to the First National Bank of Hawaii, received by Cashier Cooper of the latter institution yesterday afternoon, sets at rest all speculation as to whether Hawaiian coins, abraded in the course of circulation, would be received and paid for at face value under the Redemption law. The message read:

"There is no limit abrasion through use. Mutilations barred." Cashier Cooper of the bank stated that as he understood the message all Hawaiian coins abraded through the wear and tear of general circulation would be acceptable to the mint authorities and would be paid for at their face value. But any coins showing mutilations, such as nicks in the edges, holes and plugged holes, cuts and scratches, would not be received at their face value.

Yesterday the National Bank of Hawaii received \$50,000 in silver coin of various denominations, as follows: Dollars, \$25,000; half dollars, \$10,000; quarters, \$10,000; dimes, \$5,000. This was the first shipment of United States money received to begin the work of redemption, and during the day up to the close of the bank at 3 p. m., various banks had passed over the counter \$10,000 in Hawaiian coins of the denominations of dollars and halves, which were paid for in United States coins out of the \$50,000.

Cashier Cooper had only the day before asked for \$400,000 in United States coins and expects this amount to arrive in the next shipment from the mint at San Francisco. Among the first coins redeemed by this money will be about \$20,000 worth of Hawaiian coins, consisting mainly of dollars, halves and quarters, now held in the Territorial treasury by Treasurer Kepoika.

The Hawaiian money will be redeemed as fast as possible, depending largely on the frequency of shipments of United States coins to Honolulu. As the Hawaiian dimes are now sold at a high premium, it is probable that in view of the quick redemption of the remainder of the Hawaiian coinage the quarters will also assume an artificial value before long.

United States Treasurer Roberts' instructions to the National Bank as to redemption of the coinage are to receive from the Collector of Customs and of Internal Revenue, all Hawaiian coins received by them in payment of dues to the United States, the bank to pay over similar amounts in American coins. The Hawaiian coins received by the bank are to be forwarded by steamer to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in San Francisco, at such opportunities as may occur, in sums of \$500 or more. Cashier Cooper is authorized to accept the best rate obtainable from the steamship companies for the transportation of the Hawaiian coins to the United States treasury in San Francisco, with insurance added. Should the demand for the exchange of Hawaiian coins be greater than the supply of United States silver coins, the cashier is authorized to cable for more.

Cashier Cooper immediately issued to the local banks the following circular letter:

Gentlemen: We are prepared to immediately exchange for you \$15,000 Hawaiian silver coins for United States silver, in the following proportion:

\$5,000 Standard Dollars.
\$3,250 Half Dollars.
\$2,500 Quarters.
\$1,250 Dimes.

As we have this day received by the Ventura from the United States Treasurer \$50,000, United States silver, as follows:

Standard Dollars \$25,000.00
Half Dollars 10,000.00
Quarters 10,000.00
Dimes 5,000.00

If you will be good enough to notify us of the amount of Hawaiian silver held by you, we will today cable the United States Treasurer the amount to send for the purpose of relieving you of your balance of Hawaiian silver. This is done in accordance with instructions received from the Treasurer of the United States by us.

The Hawaiian coins must be of full standard weight, clean and in good condition.

The ship S. D. Carleton passed Taiohoo January 27 from Honolulu bound for Tacoma.

The barkentine S. N. Castle cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu on Jan. 28. She carries a cargo valued at \$19,284.

The Naval Station grounds have been greatly improved by the addition of two fountains which will have basins for gold fish.

BY AUTHORITY.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have appointed Thos. S. Kay, of Hawaii, Kohala, T. H., my true and lawful attorney, to act for me and to attend to all my business in connection with my estate known as Halawa Plantation and my ranch known as Puaka.

J. WIGHT.
Halawa, Kohala, T. H., Dec. 30, 1902.
256—Jan. 27, 30, Feb. 3, 6.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed this day Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina (deceased), late of Waipaho, Koolau, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased intestate,

by the Honorable Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of the said Territory of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons that have any claims against the said Estate to present the same with proper vouchers duly authenticated to the undersigned at Kapaa, said Island of Kauai, within six months from date or they will be forever barred as by law. And those who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

S. KANEWANUI,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina, deceased.
Kapaa, Kauai, January 23rd, 1903.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of T. Mori, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of E. Krueger, attorney in fact, of Wailuku, Maui, alleging that T. Mori, of Tokyo, Japan, died intestate at Tokyo, Japan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1902, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to himself.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 19th, 1903.

By order of the Court:
(Seal) L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

2455—Jan. 23, 30, Feb. 6.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.